

THE MOHICAN COMPANY

90-102 GOLDEN HILL STREET

FRESH AND SALT FISH

SALT MACKEREL.....	6 for 25c
CODFISH.....	1 lb package 15c
FRESH SHORE HADDOCK.....	pound 6c
GEUNINE BOSTON BLUE.....	pound 6c
FANCY WHITE HALIBUT.....	pound 14c
FANCY STEAK COD.....	pound 10c
FRESH CAUGHT BUTTERFISH.....	pound 10c
FANCY TINKER MACKEREL.....	each 10c
LARGE BLACK BACK FLOUNDERS.....	4 lbs 25c
BLOCK ISLAND SWORDFISH.....	pound 16c
FANCY MEDIUM MACKEREL.....	each 20c
EXTRA LARGE MACKEREL.....	each 35c
FANCY STEAMER CLAMS.....	quart 6c
Oysters SOLID PACKED.....	qt. 35c

THREE MILLION ARE ENGAGED IN BATTLE

(Continued from Page 1)

commander, made the statement that the agreement with the Germans not to enter the city will not be changed as a result of the incident. A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ghent evidently filed earlier but delayed, explains the incident referred to in the Ostend despatch. It said that an incident which may lead to serious consequences had just happened in Ghent.

In spite of the agreement two German officers entered the city and were surprised by Belgian troops, who fired on them from a mitrailleuse mounted on an automobile. One officer was killed and the other seriously wounded.

The correspondent of the Chronicle at the front in France telegraphs as follows:

"The tables are turning. The right wing of the German army, which was considerably battered by the heavy fighting of the last two days, is continuing its retrograde movement. It is falling back with the British army fast on its flank.

"Everything points to the movement being a definite retirement rather than a temporary retreat. The greater part of the German forces holding Amiens withdrew Tuesday morning and the German wounded were rushed to Arras. When I left the neighborhood of Amiens at noon a small French force was waiting in the vicinity of the German positions as the last German soldier had withdrawn, which was expected Tuesday night.

"The allies' left wing is giving the retreating enemy no respite. The allies are making every effort to detach the harried German right wing from the main body and annihilate it.

"In an effort to prevent this, the German commander seems to be directing the rearward march upon Cambrai and Tournai, evidently with the intention of attempting to repass the Belgian border east of Lille.

"Each instant the rearward progress of the Germans is gaining momentum.

Berlin, Sept. 8.—Two more major generals have been added to the death list of field officers. Generals von Gotha and Nieldand.

Premier von Wetzacker, of Wurtemberg, and Finance Minister von

Brennig, of Bavaria, have both lost sons. Prince Frederick William of Prussia, was wounded in the breast in the fighting in France.

Long train loads of wounded are now being brought in and advanced to base hospitals or forwarded to lazarettos in the interior of Germany. Only the most severely wounded, who are unable to bear transportation, have been left in the advanced hospitals.

The correspondent on a trip to Liege was able to inspect some of the trains for wounded. Such trains are usually composed of coaches from which the seats have been removed and replaced with beds in two tiers accommodating eight men per car. Each car had a hospital attendant and each train a coach load of surgeons. Most of the wounded seen were apparently making a fairly quick recovery.

The Cologne Gazette correspondent reports from Montmedy 22 miles southeast of Sedan, that German trains are already running into France as far as that place. The German engineers are building a railway line around the city and French prisoners are being employed in clearing the railway tunnels.

The death of two military aviators, Lieut. Count Uexkull and Voltaire Raymond Arthur Breton, is announced.

Despatches to the Cologne Gazette from Bucharest report that there is a strong sentiment in favor of Russia throughout Rumania. The despatches suggest that the popular sentiment is so strong it is likely to force the government to act. Rumania has 300,000 troops ready for war.

HOW GOV. BALDWIN WAS FOUND BY A.D. WALKER'S CHAUFFEUR

When Governor Baldwin came to Bridgeport Monday to participate in the state labor demonstration in some way he missed connections at the railroad station and took a taxi to East Bridgeport where the parade was forming. Later Alderman D. E. Walker's automobile, which had been placed at the disposal of the labor day committee went out on a scouting expedition and the governor was found high away in the taxi.

The committee sought to have the governor transferred to Alderman Walker's automobile the driver of the taxi objected, and for some time it was thought the transfer would not be made. Finally the chauffeur of the Walker car drew alongside the taxi and opening the door bade the governor enter. The governor made the transfer very quickly and was joined by E. S. Alden, president of the P. of L. of Mass., and they were taken over the line of the parade in Alderman Walker's car.

RAILROAD MEN GET NO PROMISE FROM WILSON

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson was asked today by a committee of railroad executives to address an appeal to the country that the people take a more sympathetic attitude toward the railroads. The committee had no specific relief but told him he could do much to remove antagonism which they said had grown up toward the railroads as a result of much litigation.

The President agreed to give careful consideration to the statement of the railroad men but made no promise on their request. He is understood to favor the view that the railroads need assistance.

FOR SALE—Seven room house, large lot and good barn, Maplewood avenue, can be bought right. D. R. Whitney, 1025 Main St. 19 s*o

FOR SALE—Two family house on Shelton street near Noble avenue, bargain if sold at once. D. R. Whitney, 1025 Main St. 19 s*o

Federation of Labor Of Connecticut

(Continued from Page 1.) laws as the repeal of the personal tax, the law forbidding the employment of women and children at the unhealthy occupation of polishing and buffing, and others that will need our careful watching.

Robert P. Cunningham, secretary and treasurer followed President Stremli with a report upon the membership of the organization showing that during the year, 24 new locals had been affiliated, with a total membership of 1,856. The report follows:

Bridgeport, Ct., Sept. 8, 1914. To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I hereby submit my annual report of finances and meetings of the Executive Council for the year ending August 31, 1914:

Balance on hand August 31, 1913, \$1,757 14
Receipts for quarter ending November 30, 1913, 393 02
Receipts for quarter ending February 28, 1914, 389 55
Receipts for quarter ending May 31, 1914, 704 50
Receipts for quarter ending August 31, 1914, 323 04
Receipts from convention book, August 31, 1914, 500 00

Total receipts for year ending August 31, 1914 \$4,077 25

Expenditures for quarter ending Nov. 30, 1913, \$687 94
Expenditures for quarter ending Feb. 28, 1914, 463 95
Expenditures for quarter ending May 31, 1914, 257 40
Expenditures for quarter ending Aug. 31, 1914, 238 18

Total expenditures for year ending Aug. 31, 1914, \$1,637 47
Balance in Bank Aug. 31, 1914, \$2,379 78

John H. Riley, state organizer, was the next to report:

Bridgeport, Ct., Sept. 8, 1914. To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

Greeting:
I herein submit only a brief report of my work as your Organizer, as you know this was a very dull year and, as such, is not a good time for organizing. At the meeting of the Executive Council held in Bridgeport, October 25, 1913, I was instructed to go to New Britain on December 9, 1913, and during that week worked among the tannery drivers, butchers, retail clerks, iron moulders, table knife grinders and others. In the evenings I attended meetings of carpenters, cigarmakers, mill workers, bakers, barbers, plumbers and painters.

On Sunday, December 14, 1913, the Executive Council instructed me to remain the following week and continue my efforts. In the afternoon the Executive Council did not hold their meeting on account of the open meeting under the auspices of the state branch of the New Britain C. L. U. This meeting was a success and I believe brought good results to that city. I worked among the various crafts in hope to get a meeting and form some new organization but had little success. The names secured by me of the butcher workmen and others who desired to be organized were turned over to the committee of the C. L. U., who promised to follow them up. At the meeting of the Painters' union they asked that some one representing the state branch attend the next quarterly meeting and President Stremli did so and they affiliated. Many of the other meetings I attended promised to do so in the near future. While in New Britain I was assisted by Charles Morris, representing the United Hatters and Joseph Walsh of the Bakers' union, also by the officers of the New Britain C. L. U. At the Executive Council held in Bridgeport, January 24th, 1914, I was instructed to go to Norwich and did so on February 26th, 1914, and worked for three days among the local unions, organizing them to affiliate with the state branch and to make the open meeting called by the state branch on Sunday, February 28th, a success. There is no doubt it would have been but for the worst storm of the year at the time of meeting. This city should be given the assistance of the state branch at some time in the near future. I need it. On April 4th, I attended a meeting of the Executive Council at Derby and also spoke at the open meeting under the auspices of the state branch. The attendance was large and I believe it did considerable good. On May 17, I attended an open meeting at Stamford and spoke. The day was warm and the attendance was not very large, as it was getting late in the season for an open meeting.

On the request of the Norwalk C. L. U., I was instructed to attend a meeting of the Painters' union, June 11th, 1914, as they were having trouble at the time. After speaking for some time, I urged them to affiliate with the state branch. They promised to do so at their next quarterly meeting. I attended meetings of the Executive Council June 20th, at New Haven, and August 22, at Bridgeport, and you will find that in the secretary's report.

The Executive Council has been trying to formulate plans to organize the unorganized and to have the organizations that are not part of the state branch to become affiliated and for the time and expense have been fairly successful, as the reports will show. And, as organization is the principle of this body, it should be given great care and thought and I hope this convention can adopt some plan by which the state branch can double its membership and organize many of the unorganized before the holding of the next convention in 1915.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Executive Council and the officers and members in various cities for the assistance rendered me; and let us all get together and make the Connecticut Federation of Labor the real mother organization of the state.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN H. RILEY, Organizer

The reading of resolutions which were at once placed in the hands of that committee concluded the morning session.

The list of delegates in attendance at the convention follows:

A. A. Street Railway Employees.
Danbury, No. 269—Harold Jones.
Norwich, No. 262—Oscar S. Christenson.

Stamford, No. 443—Edward F. Scott.
Waterbury, No. 570—Joseph E. Baker, William H. Parkins.

Bridgeport, No. 459—Bernard Flanagan, M. J. Hennessey.

Barbers.
Hartford, No. 73—Joseph D. Angell.

New London, No. 300—Geo. Goss.
New Britain, No. 316—R. Belinout.

Meriden, No. 88—Thos. E. Davis.

Butchers.
Hartford, No. 200—Frank J. Maden.

Danbury, No. 255—Christopher Finnegan.

New Britain, No. 146—Michael J. Kerwin.

Bridgeport, No. 256—John Daley.

Meriden, No. 159—Frank Ganey.

Stamford, No. 455—None reported.

And Haven, No. 217—Henry Dales, William Connelley.

Waterbury, No. 254—William G. Doucette.

Brewery Workers.
Hartford, No. 35—None reported.

Meriden, No. 51—John Connelley.

New Haven, No. 37—Percy Cornelius, and Victor Seibold.

Waterbury, No. 126—William Bartol.

Bridgeport, No. 40—Jacob Reichel.

Bakers and Confectioners.
Meriden, No. 60—None reported.

Waterbury, No. 155—None reported.

New Britain, No. 107—William Glabbe.

Carpenters and Joiners.
Bridgeport, No. 115—Chas. H. Cannon, Louis Atwater, Chas. Stout.

New Haven, No. 79—Joseph Shaw, William Flood, S. J. Cohane, Geo. F. Mordecai, Jas. F. Tunkett, William Branch, Chas. W. Mordecai, A. W. Branch.

Meriden, No. 520—Geo. J. Stanley, and Chas. Langan.

Cigarmakers.
New Haven, No. 39—C. S. McVeigh, Ira N. Osborn, Gus Voight, James T. Manes.

Bridgeport, No. 282—Thos. Boesing, Meriden, No. 484—Julius C. Stremli.

Central Labor Unions.
Danbury—John H. Riley.

Meriden—John C. Hobson.

New Britain—Geo. H. Doerner.

Bridgeport—John J. O'Neill.

Waterbury—William J. Caldwell.

Meriden—E. B. Hoffman, Wallingford, Hartford—Sol Southeimer.

Horse Nail Workers.
Seymour, No. 10953—Edwin J. Norton.

Hartford, No. 6,170—J. H. Newman.

Derby, No. 259—Jeremiah E. Broderick.

Ansonia, No. 363—Russell Forsythe.

Bridgeport, No. 30—William Topping, George Doyle, Harry Webster, George Bowler, J. Kropper.

Ansonia, No. 71—Thomas Brown.

Bridgeport, No. 110—Joseph L. Klein.

Moving Picture Operators.
New Haven—Eugene Trejfer.

Bridgeport, No. 277—Irving C. Lowe.

Musicians.
Bridgeport, No. 63—Albert Eccles.

Pattern Makers' Assoc.
New Haven—James B. Winthrop.

Polishers and Buffers.
Norwich, No. 169—Thos. F. McGuinness.

Hartford, No. 35—E. R. Nyberg.

Meriden, No. 8—Louis Gilmore.

Bridgeport, No. 40—Gladys Leary.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters.
Bridgeport—John C. Doyle.

Slate and Tile Roofers.
Bridgeport, No. 6—Jasper McLevy.

Sheet Metal Workers.
Bridgeport, No. 114—John Rauscher.

Trades Council.
New Haven—Patrick F. O'Meara.

Theatrical and Stage Employees.
Hartford, No. 54—William H. Claffy.

New Britain, No. 301—

Waterbury, No. 108—

Typographical.
New Haven, No. 47—Chas. W. Schmitt.

Bridgeport, No. 252—Jas. A. Coates.

Hartford, No. 27—

Walters and Cooks.
Hartford, No. 314—James J. Golden.

Hartford, No. 304—Albert Form.

United Hatters of North America.
Local No. 10, Danbury—Peter Connolly, William Hennessey, Michael Griffin, William Lynch, Frank Freih, Martin Gorman.

Local No. 11, Danbury—William Paul, Thomas Dunleavy, William Hyland, William Henry, James Haugh, James Beckett.

Local No. 2, Bethel—Jeremiah McCarthy, Michael Garry.

Local No. 1, Bethel—Percy Ferry, Patrick Cahill.

Compensation Commissioner Fred M. Williams from the fifth district, yesterday addressed the delegates to the convention at length, giving an elaborate and deep insight into the workings of the new act as it applied to the laborer.

The dress was intensely listened to by the various delegates present and many notes made for future reference.

PARK THEATRE
J. Bartley Manners' brilliant comedy of youth, "Fog O' My Heart," under Oliver Morosco's direction, will be seen for the final time at the Park Theatre tonight. The play is one of the most emphatic successes of the decade, and played continuously at the Cort Theatre, New York, for over two years. The cast to be seen here is the transcontinental organization that plays the big cities between the Atlantic and the Pacific, headed by Dorothy Mackay.

The new "Star and Garter" show with a dazzling array of new costume effects, sensational song hits, brilliant ensembles and a large company of favorites, including "Billie" Truitt, and "Willie" H. Leonard, Edward Carlson to John F. Kearns. Mortgage deeds, Girolamo to Charles L. Beach; Lawrence M. Cremin to James E. Beach.

Notice of intention to sell, John Marcinski to Charles Rodzinski, grocery and meat market at 424 Railroad avenue; Onig Mearob to Hampton Tarsian, grocery and confectionery at 219 Park avenue.

Conditional bill of sale, Giuseppe Massaro to Frank Modena, bootblack stand at 1222 Main street.

LAST HOUR CABLEGRAMS

Rome, Sept. 8.—A despatch from Petrograd to the Messenger says the great battle at Rawa, in Galicia, 32 miles northwest of Lemberg, is over and that the Russians have won a complete victory. The Austrians are said to be retreating anywhere. Among the prisoners taken by the Russians are a large number of Germans. The Austrians have evacuated Russian Poland.

Rome, Sept. 8.—8:10 p. m. via Paris, Sept. 9, 3:52 a. m.—News from Mt. Lovchen, near Cattaro, Austria, to the Giornale d'Italia, says that a portion of the Austrian fleet left Cattaro and bombarded the coast between there and Montenegro, especially the village of Budua, recently occupied by the Montenegrins.

Bordeaux, France, via London, 5:20 a. m.—Des Armes, a newspaper issued by the ministry of war, declares that the reason for the delay in the stay of the French government in Bordeaux will be short.

Rome, Sept. 8.—The Giornale d'Italia says that the Anglo-French torpedo boats in the Adriatic have recently been engaged in removing innumerable mines placed by the Austrians. Three rows of mines were found and removed from a point near Volovitz Cape.

London, Sept. 9.—A despatch to the Central News from Basel, Switzerland, via Rome, says that the Germans have evacuated Upper Alsace.

London, Sept. 9.—A telegram received here from Bucharest, Rumania, says that the Russian victories in Galicia, over the forces of the dual monarchy have aroused the Rumanians to almost frantic excitement. Two hundred thousand Rumanians demonstrated yesterday in the streets of Bucharest in favor of Russia and France.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The Russian embassy here today issued the following statement: "On September 8, a general engagement continued along the whole of the Austrian frontier in the theater of the Austrian army is falling back. Near Rava Russka, a stubborn battle is being fought with considerable Austrian forces. Our troops are also attacking a strongly fortified position at Gorodok, west of Lwow (Lemberg). On the left bank of the Vistula river our situation is developing very favorably."

Paris, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Bordeaux to the Havas Agency states that two German merchant ships have been sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruiser and the British cruiser Bristol.

London, Sept. 4.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Wellington, N. Z., says there are now the German cruisers in the Pacific still not accounted for, namely Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Huenberg, Stettin and Emden.

London, Sept. 9.—According to the Central News, a trawler which arrived today reports that a British gunboat captured a trawler purporting to belong to General Grimsby, which had been laying sea mines. There were 200 mines on board.

Rome, Sept. 9.—Reports from Antiwar Montenegro, describe an interesting attempt at scout work by the Anglo-French fleet through the use of two aeroplanes. The machines flew along over the Austrian coast and were observed by the Austrians. The French aeroplanes went to meet them. Firing occurred but none of the machines, so far as learned, was damaged.

Paris, Sept. 9.—3:05 p. m.—An official communication issued this afternoon says the situation remains satisfactory. The German right is retreating before the English. The French condition is slowly advancing. The situation on the right is unchanged.

Jewel Theft May Involve Society Men

(Continued from Page 1.) Coughlin at today's city court session and, without introduction of testimony, was held for a hearing on September 15, with bonds set at \$10,000. He was represented by Attorney E. O. Hull of the firm of Chamberlain & Hull.

The secrecy attending the arrest of Garland is puzzling to the police, his whereabouts having been known to the members of the detective bureau, who had been informed that, if his presence was required in Bridgeport, he would come simply upon word being sent to him. When arrested by detectives he refused to consider extradition, and warned that he could do so by a Boston police captain, saying that he was glad to return willingly and at once.

Detective Gray was sent to Boston without police officials being aware as to his destination and for whom he was going. Superintendent Birmingham and Captain of Detectives Arnold were informed by Assistant Prosecutor Gray that a man was wanted to go after a person in Boston. He explained that it was a request of the court. Police officials were not aware of the identity of the accused until word of his arrest was received yesterday. Detective Gray went to Attorney Gray's office, was provided with a warrant, and sent to Boston on a train leaving shortly after midnight.

Today Assistant Prosecutor Gray said that there was a misunderstanding last night in his directions that no one, not even police officials and newspapermen were to see Garland. He said the directions only referred to those directly interested in the case and who might discuss the case from an intimate and personal viewpoint with the accused. He explained that he had no objection to Captain of Detectives Arnold or others interviewing Garland.

Garland is non-communicative today excepting to intimate that his prosecution has been upon the advice of counsel. It is intimated that, if any money or jewelry has been withheld, it has been upon the advice of counsel and waiting until the court decide as to whom should receive it.

Bethel, Conn., Sept. 8.—Samuel Frost, 82, a retired business man and one of the best known residents of this place, was found dead in the bathroom of his home last night. The gas was turned on and death had been caused by asphyxiation.

HOWLAND'S

Entrances in Main Street, Fairfield Avenue, and Cannon Street.

Bridgeport, Conn., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1914.

The Weather:—Fair, Light Frosts Tonight.

Fine ready skirts--\$4.50.

About two or three dozen skirts—and hardly more than two alike!

Each one of unusual value, of late new model, of careful fine making.

Samples. From that maker who (we think) makes as nice skirts as are to be made.

Among them rich new plaids, plaids combined with moire silk, blue serge combined with moire silk.

Rich deep blues, lustrous handsome blacks, and a few fancy checks and plaids.

Newest tunic styles and novel accordion pleated models.

Serge of the splendid grade usually made up into men's suits, fine fancy woollens.

Bought in the regular way, these would sell at \$5.75 to \$10. But, as samples, we bought them at special price and any is to be chosen at \$4.50.

Second floor.

Make dresses while at school.

The Butterick School of Dressmaking opens tomorrow.

At the school, one may learn how to properly cut and fit and finish dresses and costumes and coats.

Teaching is practical; members of the school actually make clothes under the supervision of the teacher.

This is the only way to thoroughly learn dressmaking. And it is a sensible plan of teaching—for one is getting clothes made without actually spending money for the making.

Amount usually paid a dressmaker is saved. Time spent in tedious fittings is saved. Puzzles of ordinary sewing are averted. All this because at the Butterick school plans are made and completed, dress or coat or suit is cut and fitted and finished, and knowledge worth a great deal is acquired at small cost.

Newest methods, newest fashions, newest ways of securing unusual effects; all these are taught in such way that one learns with little difficulty.

It costs \$2 for the regular course of lessons—and folks who enroll early have choice of the hours during which they may attend sessions.

Pattern section, main floor, rear.

Satin silks for rich dresses.

Silks of soft and pliable weave, of beautiful color, and with a surface of satin which has the brilliance of polished steel; many a rich and beautiful Autumn and Winter dress will be made from such.

Theirs is the pre-eminent place this season. Fashion has chosen them as its greatest silken favorite.

Colors seem doubly rich when lighted by the life of satin surface. Textures gain added beauty by that same finish.

The flashing luster combines with the suppleness of the weave to make rich and satisfying the gowns which one fashions from such silks as these:—

Satin Prema, a yard wide,— \$1.50
Satin messaline, a yard wide,— \$1 and \$1.25